BRITISH CONSPIRACY

ENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES REGARD-ING THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLOT.

Telegrams Found in Dr. Jameson's Dispatch Box That Implicate Chartered Company Officials.

BOERS HAD CAUSE FOR RAGE

DR. "JIM'S" WILLFUL DISREGARD OF HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Interview with President Kruger on the Sentences of the Conspirators-Buluwayo Finally Relieved.

LONDON, April 30 .- The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had received a dispatch from Sir Jacobus A. De Wett, the agent of the British government at Pretoria, stating that the Boers themselves condemn the severity of the sentences imposed on the Johannesburg reformers, and are petitioning for a mitigation or free par-

A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria says that the reformers pleaded guilty owing to the fact that their counsel advised them to do so, in the face of the mass of incriminating evidence in the shape of letters, telegrams and codes found in the dispatch box of the Jameson party, which fe'l | Company was the actual authority for the into the hands of the government. Under | raid. They refer to getting arms and amthe circumstances, it is added, this was the | munition from the Debers mines, where they safest course to pursue.

The Times has a dispatch from Paris quot- last moment, however, a hitch seems to ing a dispatch to the Temps from Pretoria, have occurred and dispatches were sent to which says: "The government has found Dr. Jameson telling him to "postpone the among the papers of Lionel Phillips, presi- flotation" owing to the difficulties experia letter bearing date of July 1, 1894, to a London financier proving that during a visit to Johannesburg Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the then Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony, asked Mr. Phillips whether Johannesburg could hold out for six days and what arms she possessed, and that he offered to spin out the Swaziland convention negotiations for six months to enable Johannesburg to prepare and then to bring troops for an invasion of the Trans-

It would be difficult to overestimate the sensation which has been caused in England by the publication of the substance of the telegrams and documents which have come into the possession of the authorities of the South African republic. The weight of evidence which they furnish against persons to whom they were addressed and by whom they were signed of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Transvaal But strenuous efforts are made to prevent of Cape Colony and of the British Chartered th Africa Company other than the inocumentary evidence.
The Times, in an editorial on the subject

says: "It is impossible to ignore the gravity of the conclusion to which the published telegrams point. They establish beyond the possibility of a doubt that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the then Premier of Cape Colony; Mr. Alfred Belt, a director in the British South African Company, and Mr. Ruther-ford Harris, secretary of the British South African Company, were privy to the move-ment against Johannesburg, and that the leaders of the movement counted on their help and countenance to insure its success. The telegrams must be taken to prove that Mr. Rhodes approved the revolution which was desired in Johannesburg, but nothing in the correspondence goes to show that the actual crossing of the frontier by Dr. Jameson under the circumstances under which it eventually occurred was known to Mr. Rhodes or carried out with his approval. The reasons which actuated Dr. Jameso in crossing the frontier when he did remain shrouded in mystery. His conduct awaits

the explanation he may have to give at his to justify Mr. Rhodes for consenting to an armed force on the frontier on the ground several years an attempt to obtain a redress of the Uitlander grievances by force might be necessary. "This was shown," says the Times, "by the report that Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Cape Colony, had knowledge of such an intention. Nobody will seriously blame Mr. Rhodes for regarding this moveent without disfavor, but his position as emier should have restrained him from mixing actively in it. Success might possibly have excused, but it could not have justified, the part he played. Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit and Mr. Harris may be called to account as individuals; but this does not necessarily involve a condemnation of the company. In the question, what should be done with Mr. Rhodes and the chartered company, it must not be forgotten that there is a strong cen-ter of anti-British influence at Pretoria, ready to take any advantage of any weak-

A Pretoria dispatch to the Daily Telegraph es the substance of an interview held with ent Kruger, in which he said that he had scratched the death sentence at once to show that after the law had been vindicated there was no vindictive personal feeling on the part of himself or government. He believes, he said, that the government's decision would be announced before the Yolks-raad meets on Monday. The Executive Council would find difficulty, he thought, in classifying the offenders, with whom they intend to deal on the principle of a sliding

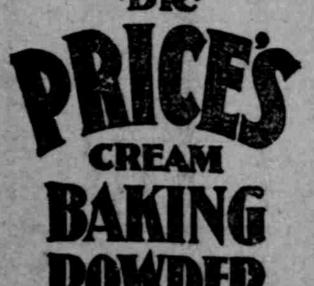
reaten the Transvaal government. It was due to the fact, he said, that all his managers, engineers and experts are among the work the mines until their fate is decided. "Mr. Barnato's action is severely criticised."
cays the Daily Telegraph's correspondent,
"and it is rumored that he will withdraw his instructions. It is rumored also that President Kruger has received a personal cable dispatch from President Cleveland with reference to John Hays Hammond. My inmation to-night is that the outlook hopeful for a majority of the offenders."

THE UITLANDERS' PLOT.

Damaging Evidence Found in Dr.

Jameson's Dispatch Box. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) to death of Messrs, Hammond, Rhodes, Phillips and Farrar and the subsequent of influence are flocking into this city from all sides and are begging the government

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

currently reported that the Executive Coun-cil has decided to impose sentences of five years' penal servitude, and, at the expira-tion of that time, banishment for life for the four men named. In order to justify severe treatment of the prisoners, it is said, the Executive Council refers to the records of the trial of the reformers. Telegrams were put in evidence which, from a cipher key discovered in Jameson's baggage when he was made prisoner by the Boers after the fight at December, proved hexant doubt the fight at Doornkop, prove beyond doubt, it was claimed, the complicity of the British Chartered South Africa Company with the Johannesburg reform leaders and with Dr. Jameson's raid. The company, it is alleged, opened a credit of £40,000 (\$200,000) in the name of Col. Francis Rhodes at Johannesburg, the money to be used to organize nesburg, the money to be used to organize the raid, and sent a message, asserting that the Times, of London, had a cable dispatch from Cape Town saying that to delay the Jameson affair would be imprudent. (This latter statement the London Times denied in its issue of to-day.)

It is alleged that the Transvaal govern-ment is in possession of additional documents, not produced at the trial, which compromise notable personages and officers in South Africa and elsewhere. It has been proved that telegrams in great numbers were exchanged between the four reform committee leaders already mentioned, at Johannesburg, and Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of Cape Colony, and Rutherford Harris, secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company, at Cape Town, and Dr. Jameson, when the latter was at Pitsani between Dec. 7 and 31, when the raiders were being organized and actually in ers were being organized and actually in movement. These messages alluded to the intended invasion of the territory of the Transvaal under such expressions as "shareholders' meeting," "flotation com-

Mr. Hammond, it seems to be clearly established, took an active part in the preparations for the Transvaal force, and he was the confidential employe and friend of Cecil Rhodes. In one case, for instance, it is shown that Hammond was instructed by Dr. Jameson to "inform weak partners" that "any delay would be injurious." Other telegrams showed that Dr. Jameson was instructed to start the raid at midnight, Saturday, Dec. 28, and was enjoined to "keep the telegraph silent," as it was suspected that the Transvaal was "getting wind" of the affair.

JAMESON WAS HEADSTRONG.

Other telegrams produced in court show that the British Chartered South Africa had been previously secretly stored. At the Rhodes that the authority of the imperial government was needed to cross the border mond evidently was among those who were opposed to any breach of the law, for a telegram from him was produced, dated Dec. 27, in which he condemned any further ution of the contemplated movement equent dispatches exchanged between the various people interested makes it look very much as if Dr. Jameson cut the telegraph wires so as not to receive any further messages adverse to the scheme, that President Kruger had really "got wind" of the affair, and succeeded in intercepting the messages, or that "Dr. Jim" wilfully disthe instructions sent him to postpone the raid and crossed the border on his own responsibility. Previous to crossing the border the raiders had been drilled with the Lee-Metford rifle, the weapon adopted by the Chartered Company, and preparations had been made to support the raiders with other forces from Cape Colony, but the hasty action of Dr. Jameson upset the plans.
Additional testimony showed that on Dec.
28 the Uitlanders of Johannesburg were arming and making other preparations to receive Dr. Jameson, all steps being taken under the direction of the reform commit-tee. Colonel Rhodes, at the Goldfields Company's offices, on Dec. 28, curtly told a representative of the Boers, who called or him for an explanation as to what was going on, that the Uitlanders had brought the country into a flourishing condition by means of their capital and enterprise, and that it was "hard to be governed by a lot of stupid Boers." The Colonel is also said to have admitted that the reform committe had asked Dr. Jameson to come to Johannes burg to protect them. When the Colonel was asked whom the Uitlanders wished to be protected against, he replied:

lower classes." It was then pointed out to him that the reform committee was arming the very classes the Uitlanders professed they wished to be protected against. To this Charles Leonard, a lawyer and member of the reform committee, who escaped to England, it was shown in court, addressed a crowd of Uitlanders, saying: "We are not allowed equal rights with the Boers. We sent them petitions and they were thrown out with contempt. We now demand our rights with arms in our hands. We want government on a republican basis and not the autocratic government at Pretoria. We are prepared to defend our rights. All who wish to stand up for their rights and for freedom can receive arms at Trimble's police

The republican flag, it was also proved, was hoisted over the Goldfields Company's offices, where the reform committee made its headquarters, and preparations to cooperate with the Jameson raiders were made. How the plans of the reform committee failed with the defeat of Jameson and his companions is matter of history.

A press representative was allowed to visit the convicted reform committeemen last evening. He found the three English pris-oners well, but Hammond's health is causing considerable anxiety to his friends. sentence caused a reaction after the great nervous strain he had been under for so long. But to-day he is said to be as well as possible under the circumstances. To-day he was allowed to procure better food and other comforts. The four leaders are confined in a small room and are treated with consideration. In view of the bad state of nd's health, every possible influence is being brought to bear on President Kruger in his behalf. Mrs. Kruger, wife of the President, has sent messages of sympathy to the families of the condemned men.

secretary Ulney's Advices WASHINGTON, April 30.-Secretary Olney, having on the 28th inst. telegraphed the Secretary of State of the South African republic to the effect that it was assumed that death sentence of Hammond and other point, was answered this morning by the Transvaai Secretary of State as follows: There was no talk of an understanding Mr. Barney Barnato has appeared in an between judge and government before the nterview in which he denied that the clossentence of death was pronounced, but being of his mines on the Rand was intended to | fore the reception of your telegram the executive council had resolved to let mercy take the place of justice and not to enforce the death penalty." The information made public to-day shows that the State Depart-ment not only intervened in Hammond's be-half through the government of Great Britain, but the Boer government direct.

HAMMOND'S CAREER. The American Mining Engineer's Con-

nection with Jameson's Raid. John Hays Hammond was born in California in 1851. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in the class of '76 as a mining engineer, and completed his education at the Mining School at Freiburg, Germany, where he PRETORIA, South African Republic, April. took high honors. On his return to the 30.-The sensation caused by the sentencing | United States he was appointed assistant to Dr. George Becker, who had charge of gathering the mining statistics for the cenutation of their sentences has not | sus of 1880 in California. He then formed by any means worn itself out. Burghers | a partnership with Luther Wagner, in a Western mining engineering enterprise, and later had charge of a silver mine in Sonora to totally abolish the sentences imposed on | Mexico. Through his connection with this the so-called reformers. What influence | mine he became well known in Europe, and this will have on President Kruger and his | in 1893 he was summoned to take charge of advisers remains to be seen, though it is | the gold fields of the South Africa Company, In the following year he was at the head of an exploring expedition sent to Matabeleland to examine the mineral wealth of the country, an enterprise of the British South Africa Company. So satisfactory was his service on this mission that he was en-gaged by Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of Cape Colony, at a salary said to be £12,000 a year, as the mining expert of the British South Africa Company. His headquarters were at Johannesburg and he had charge of about eighteen thousand miners. Mr. Hammond is married, and has two sons, his being with him in Johannesburg. Mr. Hammond's arrest was one of the consequences of Jameson's raid against the Boers in the Transvaal, to assist the Uitlanders against the Boer government. After Jameson's defeat, arrests were made in Johannesburg of persons suspected of plotting against the government and of preparing to co-operate with Jameson. Mr. Hammond was arrested on Jan. 10 and taken to Pretoria, charged with high treason. Appeals were immediately made for his release from various influential quarters, by friends in

It was thought at first that Mr. Hammond was in no danger, and on Jan. 23 Embassador. Bayard telegraphed to that effect, in reply to the renewed inquiries from Secretary Olney. Yet Americans on the spot continued to urge prompt and decisive action by this country on his behalf. Joseph Story Curtis telegraphed from Natal saying that Mr. Hammond was confined in jail as one of the ring-leaders of the movemen' against the Boers. BLANKS BOTH OLD PARTIES.

He Also Libels Harrison's Last Secretary of the Treasury by Repeating Something He Had Read.

DEBATE ON THE NAVAL BILL

President Kruger concerning his case, because he was in the employment of the British South Africa Company. It was, therefore, found desirable to conduct negotiations through the British government. Mr. Hammond was not released from jail when the other American prisoners were, because it was said that he had signed a conditional invitation to Jameson to come to Johannesburg "in case of extreme trouble." In extenuation of this, it is said that Mr. Hammond, when Jameson's approach was liscovered, raised the Transvaal flag and caused all the men in the movement to swear allegiance to the government. The Boers, however, have not been moved by this fact, and it has generally been recognized that they have been anxious to punish Mr. Ham-

tives in South Africa for the same purpos a request that was at once acceded to the British authorities.

It was thought at first that Mr. Hammo

eaders of the movement against the Boers, and that unless radical measures were taken he would "be made to suffer for the sins of others, for which he was in no way respon-

Steps in Mr. Hammond's behalf were ren-dered difficult from the fact that the State Department could not deal directly with

On Jan. 31 Hammond sent a long cable dis-satch from the Pretoria jail to Senator lones, of Nevada, who set it before Secretary Olney. It was reported at that time that Secretary Olney's opinion was that Mr. nd's sentiments, as expressed in this dispatch, were extremely injudicious, partic-ularly his plea for British interference at the request of the United States. On Feb. 5 Mr. Hammond was released from

jail on bail, because of illness, which was caused and aggravated by his imprisonment. Bail in the sum of \$50,000, which was afterward increased to \$100,000, was required of him, and he was required to remain under onstant surveillance. He was not allowed to see visitors except as permitted by the authorities. The preliminary examination of the arrested Americans began about the first week in February. On account of his health Mr. Hammond was permitted to leave the Transvaal about the end of March, and he went to Cape Town. He returned in time to receive the sentence of the court, and is now confined under guard at Pretoria.

BULUWAYO RELIEVED.

Earl Grey and a Strong Escort Arrive at the Beleaguered Town.

LONDON, April 30,-A dispatch from Buluwayo, Matabeleland, says: Earl Grey, coadministrator with Mr. Cecil Rhodes of the territory of the British Chartered South strong escort. The recent actions with the insurgent Matabeles have resulted in inflictng such severe loss on them that Buluwayo is looked upon as being practically relieved, and it is no longer likely that the natives will attack the town in force, although they still number 15,000 armed men in this vicinity. A Matabele deserter, who reached yesterday, stated that acute dissenprevails among the Matabeles, and that the rest of the tribe threatens to wipe out the Sekuti, Imbezu and Ingobo Regi-ments. In addition, the Imbezus are threatning the "god" for not having fulfilled his omise to turn the bullets of the whites Another dispatch from Buluwayo says that

the arrival there of Earl Grey will be the signal for a general advance of the British there, who will immediately take the ffensive against the insurgent Matabeles. It is thought probable that after the vicinity of Buluwayo has been cleared of the ostile natives their fastnesses in the Matoppo hills will be attacked.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER ILL.

Her Condition So Serious Physicians Have Ordered Her to Rest.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the commander of the Salvation Army in America, is very ill, and it is doubtful whether she will be able to keep her engagements in California and Oregon. Mrs. Tucker's illness is a kind of aftermath to her trip to India. While there she was taken with the Asiatic cholera, and, although has been a sufferer annually from the effects of the disease. On arrival here she took no precautions in view of the change of climate, and this caused the symptoms to appear again. Her physical ailments, united to the great nervous strain she has been ince her arrival in this country, the loss of her child and the defection of her brother from the army, have caused a complete breakdown, and the aftending physician has

ordered rest as the only cure. B. & O. EXPRESS DERAILED.

Fireman Killed and the Engineer and Baggagemaster Injured.

PITTSBURG, April 30.-The Baltimore Chio Cannon Ball express, east-bound, was derailed near Washington, Pa., at 6:15 o'clock this morning by a broken axle on the engine. Patrick Flaherty, fireman, was killed, and Henry McBurney, engineer, and J. M. Mc-Neely, baggagemaster, seriously injured. The passengers escaped with a good shaking up, as none of the passenger coaches left the rails.

FAIR AND SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Prediction and Observations of the Local Weather Bureau. Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. May

lantic coast; another storm area developed He said that while conceding a full treasover Kansas; it is in conjunction with the storm area which the past few days caused thunder storms in the Mississippi valley and westward, and which apparently is central north from Minnesota. The temperature rose, except in the rear of the storm area, on the Rocky mountains, in the upper lake region and on the Atlantic coast. Light showers commenced again from western Missouri and Nebraska northward, and thunder storms prevailed in Ohio and West Virginia. Heavy rain, 1.64 inch, fell during thunder

storm at Cleveland, O. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- For Ohio-Generally fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion in the early morning; light to fresh southerly winds; warmer. For Indiana and Illinois-Generally fair and continued warm southerly winds, fol-lowed by local showers in northwest Illiand continued warm southerly winds,

Thursday's Local Observations.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 7 a. m. 29.89 64 77 S'east. Pt.cl'dy. 0.00 7 p. m. 29.82 73 41 S'west. Clear. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 79; minimum temperature, 61. rollowing is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation April 30:

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official. Yesterday's Temperatures.

Departure since April 1 *234 Departure since Jan. 1 *209

The following table of temp	erature:	s is fu
nished by the United States V	Veather	Bureau
	Max.	
Atlanta 60	76	
Bismarck, N. D 44	62	
Buffalo 62	78	
Buffalo	58	100
Cairo, Ill 64	80	
Chevenne 36	54	
Chicago 62	68	6
Concordia 46	80	9 350
Davenport, Ia 58	74	7
Des Moines 54	74	6
Dodge City	80	7
Galveston 72	78	
Helena 42	50	
Jacksonville, Fla 66	80	
Kansas City, Mo 56	76	7
Little Rock, Ark 62	82	7
Marquette, Mich 54	64	5
Memphis 62	82	
Nashville 62	80	
New Orleans 70	81	
New York	54 66	
Oklahoma, O. T 60	82	9
Omaha 50	66	
Direchure	70	
Pittsburg 66 Qu'Appelle, N. W. T 34 Repid City, S. D 38 Salt Lake City 34	64	1800
Ranid City S D 28	62	2
Salt Lake City 24	50	
St. Louis 62	82	7
St Paul 54	82 58	1
Springfield, III	78	and the same
Springfield, Mo 54	78	13 10 7
VICKSOUR	86	VAN TON
Washington, D. C 56	66	5

THE NEBRASKA POPULIST SENATOR

BANKRUPTCY BILL NEAR THE VOT-

Pension of \$75 a Month for General Grose-Measure that Defines Contempts of Federal Courts.

ING STAGE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 30. - The Senate spent another day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battle ships, and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. A determination of obtained favorable reports on nearly all of the number of battle shins has not yet been the pension bills introduced by him during the number of battle ships has not yet been reached. Mr. Chandler has proposed substituting thirty large and fast torpedo gunboats for two of the battle ships. Mr. White, of California, spoke of the need of coast defenses before further naval vessels were built, and Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, made a speech of over three hours, arraigning the two old parties.

In his speech Mr. White spoke of the need of an adequate navy, but urged that this should not exclude the consideration of land defenses. He presented the views of the military and naval authorities, including General Miles, General Craighill and Admiral Walker, showing the defenseless condition of our harbors, particularly the Pacific coast. The Senator said the United States had been "on the fight" of late, but the re sult of a contest with any great power was not open to much doubt, in view of our defenseless coasts. Our navy was not of itself sufficient protection. Our ships would have to be beached or destroyed in case of a great naval war, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. As we stand, said he, it is utterly foolish for us to attempt to challenge seriously the power of any great nation of the world. A war between the United States and either of the great European powers would mean ruin unexampled. The American people, he said. were traveling "around with a chip on their shoulder." Perhaps it might not be knocked off, but it would be unpleasant to have New York or Boston placed under tribute for a few hundred millions. While not opposing the building up of the navy, yet he wanted uge for them in case of war.

Mr. Allen said the Venezuelan scare had been started to divert attention from the financial question, and all the jingo speeches on the Monroe doctrine had gone for naught. It was all a political play for party advantages. In criticising the bond-issuing policy of the old parties, Mr. Allen said that shortly before the Harrison administration closed Secretary of the Treasury Foster called together a party of New York bankers with a view to forming a syndicate, and there was some talk, added the Senator, as to the profit which would have come to Mr. Foster by a bond transaction. Mr. Platt immediately interrupted to say that if the Nebraska Senator made any such statement he ought to give his authority. Mr. Allen answered that he made no charge; he mentioned incidentally, having read somewhere to the effect that Mr. Foster would profit to the extent of two and one

Mr. Allison also insisted that such statement should not be made without producing Mr. Allen repeated that he made charges, merely repeating what he had read. Mr. Allen predicted that the Republican party would be victorious at the next national election and that the Democratic

party would go out of power for a third of a century. Three months hence, he said there would be a great bolt in the Democratic ranks, one wing taking refuge in the Porulist party and the other becoming "go arty and the other becoming "goi Then, turning to the Republica party, Mr. Allen accused it of "frying the fat" out of protected industries and said that party, too, would go out of power in 19. giving place to a party of the people. Mr. Allen spoke until 4 o'clock, consuming over The question reverted to the item of bat-tle ships. Mr. Gorman made a point of order against an amendment offered by Mr. Quay

fixing the number of battle ships at six.

"I hope there will be a vote," said Mr.

Quay. "The Republican party will be in possession of the government before the construction of these ships is begun, with plenty of money in the treasury and ample funds to pay for them."

The Chair (Mr. Call presiding) sustained the point of order and the Quay amendment

1—Fair; slightly warmer weather on Friday.

General Conditions Yesterday—Low atmospheric pressure prevails except near the Atnditure in view of the treasury conditions yet there stood against this balance \$116,000,000 appropriated before this Congress assembled and not yet paid. It would take every dollar in the treasury to meet current expenses and past appropriations and there would be another raid on the gold re-serve, running it down below the \$100,000,000 mark and another issue of bonds. "It is my deliberate judgment," said Mr. Gorman "that the amounts outstanding against the treasury are enough to consume the entire \$160,000,000 in the treasury, which balance does not include the reserve of \$100,000,000 held for the redemption of greenbacks." Mr. Gorman spoke of the urgency requiring payments of gold to pay salaries and other or dinary expenses, whereupon Mr. Tillman in-terrupted to say that he would like to know how the President dared, under the law, to use gold, the proceeds of bonds, to pay cur-

Mr. Chandler said that two battle ships would employ the armor factories to their full capacity. He suggested therefore that in place of the other two battle ships the Senate should substitute large, fast torpedo gunboats. For this purpose he proposed an amendment for thirty torpedo boats, to cost an aggregate of \$4,500,000. The bill was then laid aside. Mr. Hall stated that he would endeavor to get a vote by 6 o'clock to-morrow night, other-

wise he would seek to secure a night ses The bill was passed increasing the pension of Brigadier General William Grose, of the volunteer forces, to \$75 per month. And then, at 6 o'clock, after a brief executive session

the Senate adjourned. THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

General Debate on the Measure Con-

cluded by the House. and concluded in the House to-day. To- for conspiracy. morrow the bill will be open to amendment, under the five-minute rule, and the final vote will be taken at 4 6'clock on Saturday. The friends of the measure are very sanguine that it will pass by a safe majority. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, gave notice to-day that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankruptcy bill. The surprise of the day was the announcement of Mr. Culbertson. was the announcement of Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, ex-chairman of the judiciary committee, who has always heretofore fought every bankruptcy bill containing an involuntary system, that he would vote for the pending measure. The speakers to-day were Messrs. Daniels, Republican, Ray and Cul- Alabama, to be consul of the United States bertson, in favor of the bill. Messrs. Strode, Terry and Bailey, in favor of a voluntary system, and Messrs. Graff, Dearmond, Be.i. and Tracey against any bankruptcy laws.

At the opening of the session Mr. McCall presented the reports in the contested
election cases of Radcliffe vs. Williams, from the Fifth Mississippi district; Brown vs. Allen, from the First Mississippi, all in favor of the Democratic sitting members and they

warious influential quarters, by friends in London, and by Senators White and Perkins, of California. The matter was brought before the Department of State and Secretary Chney instructed J. C. Manion, United Etates consular agent at Johannesburg, to secure protection for all American citizens there, including Mr. Hammond. He also sent a dispatch to Embassador Bayard to obtain the good offices of the British representation.

son said he had believed in the past in the necessity for a voluntary law. He had, how-ever, now came to the conclusion that it was impossible to pass a bankruptcy law was impossible to pass a bankruptcy law containing only an involuntary provision. The reason was obvious. The creditor class would not permit the debtors to secure the advantage of a bankruptcy law without exacting something in their own interests. He would vote for the Bailey substitute, providing only for voluntary bankruptcy, if ne believed it could become a law, but not so believing he would vote for this bill, which would remove a load of debt from the shoulders of thousands of insolvent debtors. He ders of thousands of insolvent debtors. He extolled the bill as the best ever presented a Congress. Mr. Culbertson's remarks were loudly applauded by the friends of the meas-

A letter was read from Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, addressed to the Speaker, formally notifying the House that the State of Wisconsin had placed a statue of Pere Marquette in Statuary Hall.

JOHNSON BUSY, THOUGH ILL.

He Secures Passage of the Grose Pen-

sion Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 30.-In spite of his weakness. Representative Johnson was at the House to-day and obtained unanimous consent to call up the bill pensioning Gen. William Grose, of New Castle, at the rate of \$75 per month. It was passed, and then Mr. Johnson saw Senator Gallinger, the chairman of the Senate pensions committee, and Senator Palmer, another member o the committee, under whom General Grose served during the war. Both gentlemen assured Mr. Johnson that the bill would be prompt attention and it was this afternoon. Mr. Johnson has this session and has arranged with various colleagues to press the bills to passage. He expects to see them all enacted during the present Congress. The work of elections nittee No. 2 is well advanced, and Mr. Johnson will meet the committee next Monday, when the three cases yet remaining on the docket will be decided. All the cases from his committee will be disposed of before the adjournment of the present ses-sion. Early next week Mr. Johnson leaves Washington for the seashore, if he is strong enough to travel Dr. C. S. Bond, of Richmond, Mr. Johnson's physician, is here, and has concurred in the positive in-structions given by the local doctor that Mr. Johnson must leave the city. He has not yet selected the place whither he will go. Mr. Johnson is still very weak and seems unable to recuperate his strength, in addition to which he suffers greatly from neuralgia pains throughout his body.

CONTEMPTS OF FEDERAL COURTS New Bill on the Subject Presented to

the Senate by Mr. Hill.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Senator Hill, from the committee on judiciary, to-day submitted a report on the bill in relation to contempts of United States courts, the Senator presenting a new bill as the result of the committee's deliberations. The bill defines direct contempts to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence; all other contempts are indirect. It provides for the immediate and summary punishment of direct contempt without written accusation. Especial interest in the bill centers in the provision for the punishment of contempt of court committed not in the court's presence, as in the Debs case. The provision on this point is as follows: "That on the return of to put out the need of some harbor of ref- | an officer, or process, or an affidavit duly filed, showing any person guilty of indirect contempt, a writ of attachment or other lawful process may issue, and such person be ar-rested and brought before the court; and thereupon a written accusation, setting forth succintly and clearly the facts alleged to constitute such contempt, shall be filed and the accused required to answer the same by an order fixing the time and place for hearing, and the court may, on proper showing extend the time so as to give the accuse a reasonable time to purge himself of such contempt. After the answer, or in case of refusal to answer, the court may proceed to hear the accusation upon such testimony as may be produced. If the accused answer, the trial shall proceed on testimony produced as in criminal cases, and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. But such trial shall be by the court, or in its discre-tion, on application by the accused, a trial by jury may be had, as in any criminal case; If found guilty judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment." The bill allows appeal to the Supreme Court.

THE MAYBRICK CASE. Correspondence on the Subject Laid

Before the House. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The President to-day sent to the House, in answer to a House resolution, the correspondence in the Maybrick case. The resolution called for information as to what steps had been taken to secure her release by the British government. The correspondence begins in 1889. From that date to December, 1892, there was some correspondence between the governments which has already been published, after which there was an hiatus until Oct. 7. 1895, when the correspondence was resumed with a letter from Countess Roques. Mrs. Maybrick's mother, to Secretary Olney in her daughter's behalf. Oct. 18, 1895, Secretary Olney sent a note to Mr. Bayard informally calling his attention to this letter from the Countess Roques, and also a letter from Miss Mary A. Dodge (Gail Hamilton), and expressing the hope that "it may be found practicable to do something toward the relief of this unfortunate woman, whose case has aroused wide sympathy, not only in the country of her birth, but in England. Mr. Olney then wrote a letter to Mr. H. A. Dodge, brother of Miss Dodge, asking for a copy of a letter said to be in her possession from some one whose name is carefully obliterated in the correspondence, which, the Secretary says, would aid the consideration On Nov. 9 Secretary Olney cabled Mr. Bayard as follows: "Have best reason for lieving — has prevailed on Sir Mathew White Ridley to reconsider the

Maybrick case, and desires to confer with you as soon as he reaches London. See him as soon as practicable and secure early re-examination of case." Feb. 5, 1896, Mr. Olney cabled Mr. Bayard: "Maybrick counsel state that formal representations in her behalf to the Lord Chancellor should immediately be made. If counsel's statements are well founded, please make appropriate representations." Feb. 20, 1896, he cabled Mr. Bayard: "Autograph letter of ——————————— shown me, in which he says that a new, formal and pressing representation by you would be useful." This ends the correspondence. None of Mr. Bayard's replies is included in the correspondence sent to the House.

Pardoned by the President. WASHINGTON, April 30.-The President has pardoned R. J. Gilley, sentenced in Alaattorney who prosecuted him and special counsel holding that he was guiltless. The prisoner has served two years and nine months of his sentence. Pardons have also been granted to restore citizenship in view of satisfactory deportment since confine-ment to M. R. Fleming, sentenced in Texas in 1886 to six months for passing counter-felt money; Dr. A. B. Johnson, sentenced in Missouri in 1893 to four years for pension frauds, and Leman Lagan, sentenced in Illinois in 1881 to three years for breaking into a postoffice. The eighteen months sentence imposed in Florida upon J. A Hall for cutting timber on government land WASHINGTON, April 30.—The general de-bate on the bankruptcy bill was continued Peeples, sentenced in Georgia to two years

New Indiana Postmasters. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 30.-Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: At Morrow, Pulaski county, Thomas Cranford, vice George W. Hunt, resigned; at Lu-

Warne, resigned. Confirmed by the Scnate. WASHINGTON, April 30.-The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: R. Hughes Long, of at Nogales, Mexico; Caleb P. Morgan, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Luke C. Hays, of Oacoma, S. D., to be agent for the In-dians of the Fort Belknap agency in Mon-

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 30.-Rev. E. D.

No family should be without a bottle of absolutely pure whiskey near at hand for loset R. CUMMINS & CO. Sold only by druggists. Each bottle bears the certificate of Professor J. N. Hurty, Chemist, Indianapolis, as to purity and medicinal value A. KIEFER DRUG CO. Sole controllers of the output of R. Cummins & Co., Loretto, Ky.



They Are the Run-Easy Kind



Bering sea seizures.

labor from convict competition by confining the sale of goods manufactured by convict labor to the State or Territory where pro-

Soldiers' Home, is to be erected upon the site, and \$100,000 is appropriated for this

The Secretary of State has received a

dispatch from the United States embassa-dor at Berin in which he says that on

April 4, 1896, a new treaty of commerce and navigation between Germany and Japan was signed by the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese

minister, the text of which has not yet been made public.

REV. C. O. BROWN RESIGNS.

Outcome of the Sensational Charges

Against the San Francisco Preacher.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- The Rev. C.

O. Brown is no longer pastor of the First

Congregational Church. At one of the storm-

lest and most sensational meetings of his congregation he resigned last night, and by

this unexpected action destroyed the plans

his opponents had been making for several

weeks. To the very last his friends remained

with him, and, until the final vote accepting

his resignation was adopted, it was difficult

to tell whether or not the reverend gentle-

fought quarrel. The pastor has as yet no

definite purpose in the future; he does not know when he wil leave San Francisco, or

and leaves him free to perform the functions of a preacher of his denomination.

Failure of the Farmers' Advocate.

MALONE, N. Y., April 30.-The Farmers

Advocate, of Malone, the official organ of the Patrons of Industry of the United States,

has been placed in the hands of E. N. W.

Robbins,, as temporary receiver. The paper has been running about five years. The stock

was owned by farmers, who will lose all they put into it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teeth-

ing with perfect success. It soothes the

child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising

from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Swifter than fire is the progress of a cough

Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey

of Horehound and Tar. All diseases of the

throat and lungs are controllable by this

wonderful counter-irritant. Be in time.

Don't suffer the disease to make a danger-ous headway. Sold by all druggists. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

My hands were completely covered with Ec-

zema, and between my fingers the skin was

perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held

perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held up, and away from the fire. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. I tried the best physicians, but their medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I was advised to try Cuttoura Remedies, and did so, although my husband had to go twenty miles to got them. As soon as he got back, I used the Cuttoura, and in five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy, and slept soundly all that night. Before I commenced using the Cuttoura Remedies I could get no ease night or day. I could not bear to get warm, it would put me in a rage of itching. I niways keep the Cuttoura Remedies in my house now, and recommend them to everybody, because of their wonderful effect. Yours gratefully, AGNES M. HARRIS, Push, Mecklenburg Co. Va.

SPREDY CORE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DESCRIPTION OF CUTICURA (CONTINUED A CONTINUED A CONTINUED A MASSOCIATION OF CUTICURA MASSOCIATION OF CUTICUR

Sold throughout the world. Price, Covicus, Me., Son, 25c.; Resouvery, Soc. and St. Porren Dave and Chus. Cour., Sole Prope., Botton.

NO REST

NO SLEEP

DAY OR NICHT

Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Send in your poetry on the merits of the

SIR JONATHAN SEGAR It is the best piece of goods on earth for 5 cents. The prize-160 "SIR JONATHAN" Segars, or its equivalent, FIVE DCLLARS in gold, will be awarded Saturday, May 16. The following is the one that won the prize on a previous contest.

"They're trim and neat, So wondrous sweet, Their fame has traveled far. Such fragrance, too, -Joe S. Reed, Sullivan, Ind.

MCCONNELL & CO., Importers and Jobbers Havana Cigars, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

> AMUSEMENTS. GRAND - To-Morrow Night

Ex-Representative Bynum is spending a few days here with his daughter. Representative Evans, of Kentucky, to-TONY + PASTOR day introduced a bill to allow the bottling And His Star Vaudeville Company, Senator Sherman, from the committee on Direct from Tony Pastor's Theater, New York. foreign relations, to-day reported an Prices-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Seats at the Pembroke. amendment to the general deficiency appro-

Seats Now at the Pembroke.

priation bill making an appropriation of \$75,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain for the arbitration of the claims of that country against this in connection with the E. H. SOTHERN Management Dan'l Frohman, in A bill to provide for the purchase of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky was introduced to-day by Representative The PRISONER of ZENDA Lewis, of that State. A national soldiers' home, to be known as the Lincoln National Next Monday-3 Nights, Wed. Mat,

Production identical with the three months' run i New York.
PRICES-Lower floor, \$1.50 balcony (reserved), \$1; admission, 50c; gallery, 25c. Matinee same at

THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVERTISE

PARK -Prices-10c, 20c, 30c THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT

"The Midnight Special" Fine Cast and Renlistic Scenery.

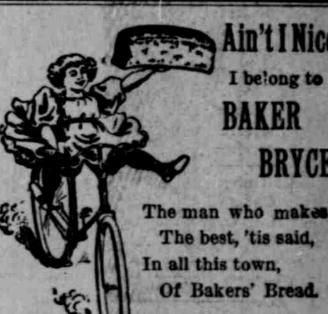
Next week—"A BAGGAGE CHECK."

Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke.

X DOES NOT ADVERTISE THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL

>:< ART >:< EXHIBITION

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS. man and his followers had again planned an-AT THE PROPYLÆUM, MAY 1 TO 23, DAY AND EVENING where he will go when he does leave. The fellowship which the Bay Conference, of this Admission, 25c; children, 10c. State, withdrew from him is compensated by a fellowship which he received yesterday from the Dubuque (Ia.) Conference. This re-establishes him as a Congregational minister



The best, 'tis said, In all this town, Of Bakers' Bread The Largest As Well as Best

BANK STATEMENT REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE Bank at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, at the

RESOURCES 10,119.96- 185,122.44

910,683,26 LIABILITIES

State of Indiana, Marion county, st.: I, JAMES R. HENRY, Cashler of the State Bank of Indiana, do solemniv swear that the above Statement is true and correct, as I verily believe.
[SEAL.] JAMES R. HENRY, Cashler. Subscribed and sworn to before the, this 30th day of the lit. 1866. W. T. PATTEN, Notary Public. H. W. MILLER. Directors.

SEALS, STENCILS, STAMPS. IMAYER, SEALS, CATALOGUE FREE BADGES, CHECKS